

Rogue River Courier

DAILY EDITION

VOL. VII, No. 22.

GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1916.

WHOLE NUMBER 1873.

University of Oregon
No. 10
Now in the World the Size of Grants Pass Has a Paper With Full Leased Wire Telegraph Service.

HEAR SENIOR SENATOR OF OREGON

Geo. Chamberlain Talks to Large Audience, Extolling Wilson and Upholding Democratic Principles

United States Senator Chamberlain was greeted by an excellent audience upon his appearance at the opera house Wednesday evening, the house being well filled with representative and attentive citizens. The speaker was introduced by Attorney E. H. Richard, member of the state central committee.

Senator Chamberlain ran the gamut of legislation that has been enacted during the past few years and made a blanket claim for all that was good in it for his party. He commenced by stating that the tariff was no longer an issue, that there were no free traders any more. The income tax, the federal reserve law, child labor legislation, the Adamson eight-hour law, good roads legislation, and the direct election of United States senators were all discussed, with especial emphasis upon the argument that the Adamson law was passed "without coercion." In speaking of the vote upon which the Adamson law was passed, the senator paid his compliments to Congressman Hawley, who he said, had voted for the bill, then had gone out and condemned the administration for forcing it through congress.

The president, said Senator Chamberlain, is seeking legislation for the human side rather than the financial side of the national life. Then he wept with the poor man who went to sleep at the switch and painted a glowing picture of the country when laborers from railroad men down to United States senators could divide the day into three parts—eight hours for work, eight for rest, and eight for recreation. This, he said, was what the Adamson bill would do for those who came under its influence.

Wilson, said the distinguished speaker, had handled foreign diplomacy just as it had been handled by Washington, by Lincoln, and by all the others who had been before him in the office of chief executive. He gave Wilson no credit for originality in dealing with the European and the

(Continued on page 3.)

MINE ENGINEER KILLS STRIKER

Sutter Creek, Cal., Oct. 12.—James H. Kerfoot, an engineer at the Central Eureka mine, ran down and killed Obron Mojovich, a former employee of the mine, while attempting to break through a blockade of strikers at the mine last night in his automobile. Yelling "lynch him," 150 strikers chased Kerfoot into the mine property, where he took refuge in the works. While the enraged miners were seeking Kerfoot, the town fire bell was rung and a call was sent to Jackson for volunteers to assist Sheriff George W. Lucet in preserving order. Nearly two hundred citizens, armed with shotguns and rifles, hastened to the scene in automobiles and other conveyances and the strikers were quickly dispersed. For a time a pitched battle seemed imminent.

Tension runs high today, but in view of the assistance given the officers last night, it is not believed that it will be necessary to call on Governor Johnson for the militia to aid the Amador county authorities.

HUGHES STEELS CLEAR OF TRAP SET BY ENEMIES

Pikesville, N. J., Oct. 12.—Republican Candidate Hughes is determined not to make any answer to the charge that he represents the German-American vote. He regards himself as potentially a president. He holds it his duty neither by word or deed to walk into any trap which shall seem to commit him, a man who may be chosen in November to dictate America's position toward the world, to any specific course of action with regard to European policies.

The United Press presents this explanation of Hughes' attitude, by permission, today:

When Hughes discusses and condemns the British blockade, it is not with the idea of any animus against England. When he hits at the submarine warfare and the Wilson administration's handling of that issue, he does not speak with a mind biased against Germany. He speaks as one who regards America's opportunity, as the greatest of neutral nations, as the most momentous to America herself and to the other nations of the world, in establishing firmly the principles of neutrality.

To those with whom he talked on the subject Hughes has added to this statement of his position the following:

"America must leave no stone unturned to enforce against any nation her rights as a world power. By so doing, the United States not only maintains her own dignity as a nation, but she establishes more firmly the principles of justice contained in international law. International law, the governor holds, is not a fixed unit. It is a collection of principles to which nations subscribe. Those principles become fixed only when some great nation establishes their justice and fairness by demand, unflinchingly maintained, for their fullest observance. If the United States can accept this fixation of principles of international law by holding all nations strictly accountable to the spirit of the now only nebulous principles of international law, America will have her opportunity to become foremost among the world powers."

The republican candidate, it is said for him, feels very strongly the delicacy of his position as a presidential candidate in this time when international law is in the making. He is extremely resentful of any jockeying by either his friends or his political foes which attempts to align him with either the central allies or the entente powers. He does not desire in any utterance to mention the name of a single one of the warring powers lest some incorrect deduction be made from that mention. But in every speech from now on he expects to reiterate in emphatic language his disavowal that he has any understanding or agreements or intrigues with anybody.

INFECTED SWEETS ARE DROPPED FROM AEROPLANES

Petrograd, Oct. 12.—Poisoned sweets and garlic, infected with cholera bacilli, were dropped by enemy flyers who attacked the Roumanian Black sea port of Constantza. It was officially announced here today.

The war office allegation that the central powers have been guilty of a new form of "frightfulness" in warfare aroused intense indignation in official circles in Russia. The official statement did not disclose whether any children ate the infected and poisoned sweets.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE INVADES CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—An invasion of California was begun today by Allan L. Benson, socialist candidate for president, who will arrive here from Portland this afternoon. He will deliver an address here tomorrow night. The socialist candidate will be greeted by a large crowd of socialists on his arrival.

BULLETS FLY IN STRIKE WAR

One Woman Killed and Many Strikers and Policemen Wounded in Clash in the Bayonne, N. J., District

Bayonne, N. J., Oct. 12.—One woman has been killed, four strikers perhaps fatally injured, four policemen wounded and more than 30 rioters have received bullet wounds in thirty-six hours in the "hook" district, where strikers of the big Standard Oil plant rule today.

Chief of Police Reilly declared today that last night was the worst he had put in in 20 years of handling strikes. The firemen answered thirty alarms during the night.

Hearing that Samuel Greenburg, a saloonkeeper, was conferring with strikebreakers, a mob stormed his place early today, broke in the doors as Greenburg, with his wife and children, in their night clothes, fled to the roof, and fastened the hatch, then set fire to the building.

A squad of detectives charged the crowd, drove them off and brought the family down ladders as firemen put out the fire.

At 3 o'clock this morning, Inspector Cady and 50 police drove off two boatloads of men, who, they were tipped, were strikers endeavoring to set fire to the plant of the Tidewater Oil company.

Behind their "dead line," which cuts off the lower end of Bayonne, strikers were, in complete control and gradually were stopping all industrial operations in several plants today by preventing loading at piers and turning back all who attempted to pass the line.

One hundred policemen, quartered in an engine house opposite the plant of the Tidewater Oil company, were the only police below the dead line today. They stayed to protect the plants, but failed during the night, when a mob of several hundred strikers held up fire apparatus going to a fire in the Lehigh Valley yards. Strikers cut the hose as fast as it was unrolled. The police charged and in the fight which followed Mrs. Sophie Todek, a bride of three weeks, was killed as she leaned from an upper window, two strikers were probably fatally injured and more than a score received bullet wounds. As the strikers dispersed, another fire engine was held up and turned back a short distance away as it responded to an alarm of fire from the Standard Oil

(Continued on Page 4.)

FRENCH TROOPS ENCIRCLE AND MENACE THE TOWN OF CHAULNES

By Henry Wood.

With the French Armies South of the Somme, Oct. 12.—Drawing their encircling noose in from the west, north and southwest, the French have advanced their lines at several points to within a few hundred yards of the important town of Chaulnes.

The town was already seriously menaced by the French advance on Tuesday, when German positions were taken on a three-mile front. The French are pocketing it in the same manner in which the allies drove the Germans out of Comblee.

(Chaulnes, to a certain extent, holds the same important relation to the German line south of the Somme

RED SOX WIN COVETED PENNANT

World's Championship Title Annexed for the Fourth Time When Brooklyn Dodgers Are Defeated Today

Braves' Field, Boston, Oct. 12.—Before the greatest crowd that ever witnessed a professional baseball game, the Boston Red Sox annexed their fourth world's championship this afternoon. A vast throng, numbering 42,626 wild-eyed fans, saw the Sox down the Brooklyn Dodgers, four to one, in the fifth game of the 1916 title struggle. It registered the Sox' fourth victory and clinched the title for them.

To Ernie Shore, elongated right-hander of the Sox, went the honor of stowing away the championship. He is the only pitcher to be credited with two victories in the series.

The title clash, in addition to furnishing the longest world's championship game on record in the 14-inning contest here Monday, was also one of the richest in history. The receipts for today's game alone were \$83,873, and the total receipts for the five games were \$385,590.50. Of this amount each club received \$92,052.02 as its share. The national commission reaped a total of \$38,559.05. The players' share was \$162,927.45. Sixty per cent of this goes to Boston and 40 per cent to Brooklyn, to be divided among the players eligible for the series in such manner as the players themselves see fit.

Today's game did not measure up to the crowd. At best it was only ordinary, and in some places it was weird. The great crowd really did not turn itself loose until the game was over. Thousands then flooded down on the diamond in the wake of a band which loudly tooted "Tessie," and after marching around the field massed in front of the players bench to shout itself out. Every available inch of ground inside Braves' field was packed. Even in the runways leading to the bleachers hundreds stood, jostling in an effort to see the players. There was not a vacant seat in the immense grandstand, in the pavilions or in the bleachers. Under the bright sun a chill that was in the air passed somewhat during the afternoon.

To win his game, Shore turned in one of the best games he ever has pitched. The total of the Dodgers hits was only three, and one of these was an infield single that, perfectly played, would have been a putout.

NO SHIP NAMED KINGSTON SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Washington, Oct. 12.—Admiral Gleaves, commanding the Atlantic destroyer squadron, believes there was no steamer Kingston or Kingstonian sunk by a German submarine, he reported officially to the navy department today. In his opinion, Gleaves said, the name Kudsden, one of the steamers sunk, was mistaken for "Kingston." He believes all survivors have been accounted for and has ordered the destroyer squadron back to Newport.

LLOYD-GEORGE IN ANSWER TO CRITICS

London, Oct. 12.—Lloyd-George's crushing rejoinder to Richard Holt, one of his critics, in the house of commons yesterday received equal attention from the newspapers today with Premier Asquith's statement that there must be no "precarious and dishonoring compromise made under the name of peace."

Holt criticized the war secretary's recent statement on peace to the United Press. He complained that Lloyd-George used sporting terms, like the now famous "knockout," giving the impression that his statements were compromising, and that the war minister was not the proper person to express the government's attitude on foreign policies.

Turning directly toward Holt, Lloyd-George said: "What you really object to is not really the manner, but the pith and purport of this interview."

Lloyd-George added that he was simply elaborating what the British and French prime ministers had said and what the cabinet and military advisers believed. He spoke with impressive emphasis when he said he wished he were at liberty to "tell the honorable member how timely the interview was on its appearance."

The London papers particularly emphasize Lloyd-George's declaration that the interview was timely and essential, and not merely a personal expression, but the opinion of the cabinet and war committee and also of England's allies.

"Between these words," said the Daily Telegraph, referring to the reference to the timeliness of the interview, "even the dullest imagination can read. Plainly the interview was expressly timed to kill an intended attempt at intervention, and it succeeded—there's no need to say where."

The general impression was today that in making this quick retort to his critics Lloyd-George effectively scotched a hostile clique which, though small, is somewhat mischievous. At the same time he thoroughly justified the propriety of cabinet ministers giving interviews when the occasion demands. Lloyd-George's Rooseveltian epigram that an interview is "a public report of a private conversation," was considered especially happy.

GREECE ACCEPTS ALLIES' TERMS

Paris, Oct. 12.—Greece has accepted all the conditions imposed by the allies, including the disarmament of all forts, the internment of the Greek fleet and the use of the railways and canals by the allies, it was announced here today.

S. F. Owens came in this morning from Portland and left with Marve Jordan, for Brookings.

THE MAD KING OF BAVARIA IS DEAD

Aged Monarch Who Has Been Confined for Years in the Castle of Fuerstenried, Died Suddenly, Aged 70

Copenhagen, Oct. 12.—King Otto of Bavaria, Europe's "mad king," died suddenly at the castle of Fuerstenried, where he has been confined, insane, for several years.

The "mad king of Bavaria," about 70 years old at the time of his death, startled Europe by his eccentricities before he was declared incapable of ruling on November 5, 1913, and was succeeded by his cousin, King Ludwig III. He had nominally succeeded his brother, King Ludwig II, in 1886, when Ludwig committed suicide by throwing himself into a lake during a fit of insanity. His uncle, the regent, Luitpold, was, however, the real ruler of Bavaria. During the Franco-Prussian war, Otto first showed symptoms of insanity when he called out a squad of cavalry to charge straight at a stone wall. The wall, he said, was a body of French infantry. Then he was summoned by the emperor to headquarters and it was reported letters were found in his possession offering to make peace with France. He was then put under a medical escort. Several years ago the "mad king" was imprisoned in the Fuerstenried castle. Though in the midst of rich furnishings, he is reported to have lived like a savage, refusing to have his hair or nails cut, and avoiding water and soap. For days he would refuse food, imagining it to be poisoned. His attendants finally persuaded him to eat by pretending to hide food about the palace. The "mad king" then "discovered" the food, and, believing it had been hidden by the servants to satisfy their own appetites, ate it with the greatest relish. He was passionately fond of grand opera, summoned well known singers to his castle prison, and often spent days listening to operas. On April 27 of each year Otto was examined by a government commission, charged with the duty of reporting on his sanity. A few years ago he became seriously ill from a carbuncle on his neck, and was believed to be dying.

ARGENTINE'S NEW CHIEF ON THE JOB

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 12.—Dr. Hipolito Yrigoyen, Argentina's first radical president, was inaugurated today with the most stately ceremonies that ever marked such an event in the southern republic. Dr. Yrigoyen finally yielded to the pleadings of his friends and rode to the capitol in a taxicab. His only other concession to formality was a frock coat and silk hat.

Sworn in at the capitol, the new president did not break his long established rule against making public speeches. He took the oath of office, bowed, entered a modest stage coach, and was driven through the streets.

Despite his anti-United States writings, Dr. Becu is again reported to be the likeliest choice for foreign minister.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—Six strong allied attacks on the front between Morval and Bochaynes, north of the Somme, continued until early this morning, and were completely repulsed, it was officially announced this afternoon.